

Conducting the Associated Historic Properties Field Survey

With the archival research completed, researchers can move on to the fieldwork portion of the project, where participants can confirm their archival research through the physical examination of sites. The first step in most survey projects is to determine the level of intensity for the survey. Reconnaissance surveys allow surveyors to get a big picture of the landscape, examining the resources in a more cursory method from the car or by observing the resource from the street. Intensive surveys call for the surveyor to gather much more detailed information about a particular resource, looking at both interior and exterior features, as well as landscapes. For the purposes of the Revolutionary War/War of 1812 project, the NPS study team designed a combination of reconnaissance and intensive fieldwork methods into the project, with the goal of gathering as much information as possible, yet recognizing the time constraints of the surveyors. The survey techniques developed however should allow surveyors to combine efforts with the battlefield surveys, fully integrating the data from both of these resource types. Information gleaned from the field survey of the associated historic properties will form the bulk of the reference material used to determine the threats to Revolutionary War/War of 1812 sites, as well as the basis for all preservation alternative recommendations related to the associated historic properties.

Goals of the Field Survey

When conducting a field survey, participants usually choose between a reconnaissance (or windshield) and an intensive form of survey. Each of these methods provides the researcher with important data, although they both focus on the resources in different ways. The goals of the Revolutionary War/War of 1812 field survey portion of the project include obtaining information regarding individual resources, but also assessing their surroundings and environment for potential threats. Because of this need, the NPS study team has developed a survey form and procedure which combines methods from both intensive and reconnaissance survey techniques. Surveyors may want to examine the National Register bulletin, "Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning," for complete definitions of both reconnaissance and intensive survey techniques.

In general, reconnaissance survey involves basic identification of resources, but more detailed information about general landscapes, environments, and the character of larger areas. Standard reconnaissance techniques involve driving through an area, while assessing the age, integrity, and significance of various resources. This process, carried out in teams, would include the completion of cursory survey forms for resources identified as important, photographs of resources from public rights-of-way, and a general description of the area as a whole, along with additional environmental photographs showing the area.

Intensive survey usually builds from a reconnaissance survey, taking advantage of the initial impressions captured with the windshield survey, and targeting resources identified during the original inspection. Standard intensive survey techniques involve detailed investigation of the exterior and interior of individual resources, as well as assessment of their related landscapes. In many cases, the result of the intensive survey is a detailed report, suitable to determine National Register of Historic Places eligibility. Also carried out in teams, an intensive survey might

include the preparation of measured drawings, interior and exterior photographs, as well as the production of detailed architectural, landscape or site descriptions and a full evaluation of the property as a whole.

For the purposes of the Revolutionary War/War of 1812 project, the NPS study team needs to combine these two techniques in order to insure that all the information needed to assess integrity and threat is available, yet make the process as easy for surveyors as possible. For instance, surveyors should be able to perform the majority of the survey from their cars or nearby sidewalks, getting a general sense of the environment and setting within which a property sits, without inspecting the interiors of sites. However, detailed information regarding the integrity, condition, and possible threats to individual structures or sites needs to be included on each survey form. For the most part, the NPS study team has tried to approach the fieldwork portion of the study as a reconnaissance survey, with some additional information required, such as condition and threat.

All information obtained during the fieldwork portion of the study returns to the NPS study team for compilation and inclusion in the final report to Congress. By maintaining a consistent and complimentary survey process for the associated historic properties and battlefields, the NPS study team can fully integrate the information acquired from these resources. The survey forms themselves, other documentation, and assessments of integrity, condition or threat will all contribute to the creation of preservation alternatives, as well as general statistics regarding the survival rate of these important resources, among other facts and data to be presented to Congress. Together with the Advisory Group, the NPS study team and others will rely completely on the data provided about both battlefields and associated historic properties in the final stage of the project, thus it is a critical part of the study. The main goal of the fieldwork portion of the study remains to provide all the needed information regarding the sites identified as important for the study, regardless of whether they still exist above ground or not. This information will form the basis for all further investigation or conclusion involved in this study.

General Field Survey Procedures

In a standard survey project, the participants determine what data is needed to answer their particular research questions, or establish trends. This results in a decision regarding whether the data can be obtained via a reconnaissance survey, or an intensive survey. With the Revolutionary War/War of 1812, the NPS study team has already identified the research questions, and determined the target resources for survey, allowing researchers to focus on the details of individual resources, yet still follow the methods of a more general reconnaissance field survey, collecting more environmental information.

Most historic preservationists are familiar with the general steps involved in reconnaissance and intensive survey techniques, although this study is somewhat unique in combining these two methods in the hope of addressing particular issues specific to our goals.

1. All surveys begin with locating the resource geographically, whether it is part of an historic district, a landscape, or an individual property.

Working together with the archival research, understanding the geographic context of the resource is a key issue for the survey process. Using historic and current maps, surveyors should understand what the area looked like during the time period of interest, in addition to being able to locate the resource in relationship to current landmarks and landscapes. Because surveyors conduct the archival research prior to venturing into the field, locating the resources within their geographic context should be a simple part of the field survey. Additionally, knowing the target resources ahead of time will significantly reduce the amount of time spent driving in the car.

Surveyors may find it helpful to plot the conjectural locations of the target resources on USGS topographic maps, prior to beginning the survey in order to plan the best driving route to reach all the resources. In this way, surveyors can also gain a sense of what the site should look like in terms of the environment, prior to the fieldwork. Once in the field, surveyors can then better assess changes in the landscape since the creation of the USGS maps, or historical maps, and obtain a better sense of the urgency of possible threats, such as encroaching development.

One primary goal of establishing a geographic context for the property, aside from survey planning, is to confirm that the building or property is indeed the resource referenced in the archival research. Using geographic clues can help surveyors determine if a structure has been moved, or if the structure standing where the research tells us an historic resource should be, is that historic resource.

2. After establishing where the property is, surveyors should visit the site in order to conduct the actual field survey.

Surveyors should plan the project so that they can visit several properties during a single day, making the most out of the proximity of the resources to each other, or to battlefield locations. Remember to treat the associated historic properties as a single part of the larger survey process, which should be fully integrated into the battlefield survey methodology. Fieldwork for battlefields and associated historic properties can and should be combined in order to get a better sense of the contributions these resources make to the overall significance and integrity of an area, a battle, or an action.

First, participants in the study should determine how many people are required to conduct the survey. The NPS study team recommends that teams of at least two individuals be assigned to the associated historic property survey task, similar to the battlefield survey strategy. One person will act as the driver, while the other will navigate and make observations regarding the properties and areas. Surveyors may find that a third person to take photographs from the car may be helpful. If surveyors venture out of the car onto private property to investigate a resource, it is always helpful to have at least one person available to talk to the owner, while others actually conduct the survey or take photographs. Surveyors may further find it useful to include a local guide, planner, or member of the community, similar to the battlefield survey methodology. The presence of a familiar face may help residents feel more comfortable with the idea of a survey (see the section on

private property below, and the, “Visit the Battlefield,” section of the battlefield survey manual).

From the car, surveyors should be able to make an initial assessment as to whether the property at the projected location is the historic resource in question. Using architectural or environmental clues, along with the archival research, surveyors should determine if the site still exists. If not, surveyors should note on the survey form for the resource in question that the building or structure no longer exists above ground. Researchers may also be unsure of the modern location of some resources. If this is the case, driving around in the near vicinity of the projected location may lead surveyors to additional resources, or confirm that the target is in fact gone.

3. When surveyors decide that the property is indeed the historic resource referenced by the archival research, they should proceed with filling out the survey forms and investigating the property as part of the survey itself.

Similar to the battlefield survey itself, the NPS study team requests that surveyors complete the survey forms provided by the study team for each associated historic property as part of the Revolutionary War/War of 1812 project. The NPS study team survey form will be sufficient for the purposes of the State/Tribal Historic Preservation Offices involved in the project, who will also want to collect information regarding these resources. Surveyors may wish to submit copies of the forms to the NPS and the SHPO so that each agency may have a complete record for each resource (see the, “Completing the Survey Forms,” section of the battlefield survey manual).

Survey forms will outline the basic information surveyors need to collect, however remember to be observant and to look for features which the archival research may have otherwise missed, or which may help the NPS study team better understand the significance of the property. Just like any other survey, researchers for the associated historic property survey will benefit from approaching each site with a consistent and systematic method of assessing the resource and its surroundings, which may lead to additional information to include on the survey forms.

Typically, surveyors approach a property by becoming familiar with the area first, then moving to the resource, followed by its immediate surroundings or outbuildings. A first step in the survey process should be to use the physical clues encapsulated in the building or buildings, and site, to help determine an appropriate date. This will help confirm the archival research. Next, surveyors should examine the exterior of each building or resource in the same manner, for example, starting at the foundation and moving up and around each structure. Each surveyor may have their own technique for looking at buildings and structures, or other sites, however consistency in examination is the key to a good survey outcome. Do not forget to note the setting, integrity, condition and possible threats to each resource either. These are important observations to make in the field, while at the site.

For convenience, the NPS associated historic property survey form follows the same format as the battlefield survey form, with the exception of additional specific fields used to the

describe associated historic properties in better detail. Surveyors familiar with the battlefield survey form should recognize the information being requested, and have few problems equating the form to individual resources in the field. For additional information, review “Section Four: Completing the Survey Forms,” of the battlefield survey manual. The following is a brief description of each section of the survey form, as it relates to associated historic properties.

Basic Associated Historic Property Information

Similar to the battlefield survey form, the basic information section asks surveyors to provide primary and secondary names of the property, as well as battle/campaign/war associations (if applicable) and geographic identifications. Additionally, for associated historic properties, appropriate significant dates should be included, along with a street address for individual buildings. Surveyors should keep in mind that an associated historic property may be associated with a war or a campaign, but not necessarily with any particular battles. Some properties are significant as campaign objectives, even though no fighting took place there. All of this information will be used to cross-reference associated historic properties with battlefields, as well as help place these resources spatially within the project area.

Contact Information

Surveyors should provide all necessary contact information for themselves, as well as for the owners of associated historic properties, or other local contacts, similar to the battlefield survey form. If the property is part of a park, acts as a museum, or has a “Friends” group associated with it, surveyors can enter that information on the survey form as well. The NPS study team uses the contact information to double-check data if questions arise, but also to help owners and other interested parties to better care for these resources into the future, if needed.

Associated Historic Property Registration

This section of the survey form calls for researchers to indicate if the property is listed on any of the various historical registrations at a national, state or local level. Surveyors should identify if a property is a National Historic Landmark (NHL), if it is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, or if it has been determined eligible for the National Register. Following this, surveyors can indicate if a property is listed on a state register, or the statewide inventory, or even if the property has received local designation of some kind. For each category, surveyors should find the identification number (either state or national), as well as the name under which a property was listed on the National Register, especially if it is part of an historic district. Each additional listing that a property receives requires more historical documentation (outside this project), which the NPS study team can then incorporate into the survey project, if surveyors supply sufficient information in this section of the form.

Certainty of Resource Location

Although somewhat abbreviated from the battlefield survey form, the certainty of location section on the associated historic property survey form serves the same purpose. One main goal of the field survey itself is to determine whether these resources still exist, and it is important for the NPS study team to have a complete understanding of the confidence level

surveyors assign to resource locations. The series of yes/no questions ask surveyors to assess the likelihood that a particular property is indeed the property described through archival research. Additionally, if surveyors determine that a resource has been destroyed, they may indicate that in this section as well.

Current Land Use

Unlike the battlefields, associated historic properties will not have core and study areas, however determining the current land use for the property and its immediate surroundings will help the NPS study team examine potential threats to the resources and make preservation alternative suggestions. Surveyors can simply estimate what percentage of a property (tax parcel or lot) or historic district is urban, rural, commercial, industrial, etc. using either direct visual assessment of the resource, or referring to official county/city planning documents. Quantifying this information will provide additional information for statistical analysis in the final report of the project, in addition to providing a general picture of the environment surrounding the resources.

Associated Historic Property Characteristics

The associated historic property characteristics section of the survey form is the only portion of the form that will differ significantly from the battlefield survey form. Here, surveyors can describe the individual features of a particular resource, similar to the information being gathered regarding individual battlefields and their defining features. Rather than discussing battlefield features however, surveyors enter in specific information for each associated historic property. Researchers should indicate current and historic functions of the property, as well as basic building materials, the structural system for the resource (ex.: frame, brick, log, masonry, etc.) and the property form (ie.: central passage plan dwelling; conical blast furnace tower; etc.). Following this, surveyors can describe alterations and additions made to properties as well as secondary structures or outbuildings. Finally, researchers outline the condition, architectural or landscape features and integrity of the property in narrative statements, including a brief sketch map of the site.

Property types, other than buildings, can be accommodated in the associated historic property characteristics section of the survey form. Fields such as function, materials, structural system, and property type can all be adjusted to fit the needs of most sites surveyors may encounter. If surveyors find that the form does not provide enough flexibility to accurately describe the resource, surveyors can rely on the narrative description portion of the form to fully explain all features of the resource.

Information regarding how to describe and understand buildings can be obtained from a variety of sources such as, Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic: Looking at Buildings and Landscapes, by Gabrielle Lanier and Bernard Herman. Other guide books such as, A Field Guide to American Houses, by Virginia and Lee McAlester, will help surveyors identify building types and forms. Surveyors should contact the SHPO for their state to find additional references with more local and regional building or landscape information. Sources, which can provide information on identifying and documenting other property types, can be found in the attached bibliography, as well as from the NPS study team staff. Additionally, surveyors should obtain a copy of the, "How to Complete the National Register

Registration Form,” bulletin from the NPS National Register staff for assistance in writing basic architectural and site descriptions.

Rate Overall Condition of Resource Setting

Although the condition checklist section of the battlefield survey form is meant to apply to battlefield landscapes and viewsheds, the same concept can apply to the associated historic properties. Each resource exists within a setting which can contribute to or detract from the historic nature of the property. Understanding the quality and integrity of that setting will help the NPS study team evaluate potential threats to the resources better, and better assess the overall integrity of each associated historic property. The range of options offered by the checklist should provide surveyors with the opportunity to indicate the level of landscape preservation surrounding each resource.

Threats to Site Integrity

The site integrity section of the survey form expands the basic description of integrity surveyors include in the associated historic properties characteristics section. Here, surveyors can quickly use the checklist of options to indicate how the land use has changed within the past ten years (if known), and how it is currently changing. Additionally, narrative statements to describe both the immediate and long-term threats can be completed in this section. This information forms the core data from which the NPS study team will quantify and describe potential threats to these resources in the final project report for Congress.

Local Planning

For the most part, preservation action for buildings, districts, landscapes or battlefields takes place at the local level. Keeping this in mind, the local planning section of the associated historic property survey form asks surveyors to provide basic information regarding the methods of protection currently in place at the local level, for each of these resources. In order to complete this section, researchers may need to gather additional data from the local city or county planning office, however the information provided will greatly assist the NPS study team in determining potential preservation alternatives, based on local planning and zoning trends already in place. Additionally, looking at the zoning restrictions within the immediate vicinity of a resource, may also help the SHPOs better protect resources which could potentially be in danger.

Property Ownership

Again designed with battlefield core and study areas in mind, the Property Ownership section of the survey form asks surveyors to indicate the category of property owner, such as private, federal, state or non-profit. For associated historic properties, surveyors need only indicate the category if referring to a single property, however percentages of ownership would be preferred for larger historic districts or landscapes. This information will help the NPS study team examine the ownership trends for the associated historic properties and in turn help the NPS study team assess basic levels of protection available to these resources. For properties outside private ownership, surveyors should identify the government agency or non-profit organization which owns the property.

Property Boundary

Unlike the battlefields, surveyors will not need to determine core and study area boundaries for associated historic properties, however potential National Register boundaries should be completed for each property or district. The delineation of the boundary itself should be drawn on the paper and digital USGS quadrangle maps for submission to the NPS study team, however descriptions and justifications for the boundaries should be entered onto the survey form. For the purposes of the Revolutionary War/War of 1812 study, surveyors may use the standard National Register boundary definitions, such as tax parcels, or lot lines for individual properties, and hand drawn boundaries for historic districts or other landscapes. Bear in mind that any National Register boundary should be based on the integrity of the site, and only resources which retain sufficient integrity should be included inside the boundary. If surveyors find that an associated historic property has lost all integrity, indicate this on the survey form and omit a potential National Register boundary for that property. For additional information on defining National Register boundaries, refer to the, "How to Complete the National Register Registration Form," bulletin or the, "Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties," bulletin, both available from the NPS National Register staff.

4. While filling in the associated historic property survey form and investigating the property, surveyors should take photographs of the resource, its surroundings, as well as any other secondary or contributing resources on the site.

No survey is complete without photographic documentation of the target resources. Good photographs can provide a wealth of information impossible to characterize in architectural descriptions and statements of condition or integrity. Additionally, photographs quickly and easily show the environment that a resource exists within, along with its context and viewsheds. These elements of a resource would be difficult to illustrate through written means, however graphic documentation clearly states the situation within which each resource currently stands.

In order to insure archival stability as well as provide good representations of the resources, surveyors should take both black and white photographs and color slides of each resource and its surroundings. This process will require two cameras, one for each type of film, and two Photo Log Sheets to track which rolls and frames represent which resources. Photo log forms will track the roll number, exposure number, the subject and direction the photo was taken (see the appendix for an example of the form). For additional information regarding the photo form, refer to the, "Take Photographs," section of the battlefield survey manual.

For the purposes of the Revolutionary War/War of 1812 study, surveyors should follow basic architectural survey photography methods, which may differ significantly from the battlefield photography approach. In both cases, the NPS study team would prefer surveyors provide photographs of the overall landscape and surroundings, as well as individual defining features or resources, however the associated historic properties may require a different approach.

Typically, basic architectural photography calls for perspective views, or corner vantage points, which show two elevations at once, giving a better sense of the overall building form.

At least two perspective views, taken from diagonally opposite corners would be necessary to show all four sides of a building. More complicated structures would require additional photos. Other views of specific elevations or details would provide a closer look at particular features, and overall or environmental photos would show the resource within its setting, referencing nearby features. Surveyors looking at specialized resources and other property types, such as fortifications or industrial sites, will need to use their discretion in taking photographs which capture the overall character of the site, its condition, its setting, and any special features.

Photographing the associated historic properties does not require the panoramic shots or 360° views required for larger landscapes, such as the battlefields. Surveyors should not require more than a few frames (up to about 10) to capture an associated historic property, unless it is extremely complicated, or contains unique features, such as a fortification or transportation resource. If researchers observe intrusions or imminent threats to a resource, additional characteristic photographs should be taken as well. However, surveyors should be sure to record on the survey form sketch map the locations from which all photos were taken and the direction all photos were taken in.

The NPS study team recommends that surveyors use standard 35mm cameras with a 50mm lens, or a 35mm lens for a wider angle view. All purpose black and white or color slide film with 200 or 400 ASA should capture the images well. For additional information on photographing associated historic properties surveyors can review the, "How to Improve the Quality of Photographs for National Register Nominations," bulletin available from the NPS National Register staff, or other documentation reference manuals, such as, Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic: Looking at Buildings and Landscapes, by Gabrielle Lanier and Bernard Herman.

5. Once the survey forms are complete and the photographs taken, surveyors need to gather accurate locational information so that the associated historic property can be mapped.

At the beginning of the survey process, prior to ever going into the field, surveyors should indicate on a USGS topographic map the general vicinity resources are located in, for survey planning purposes. Once surveyors reach the site, perform the actual survey and take photographs of the site, they should confirm the location of the property on the paper USGS quadrangle map, in addition to capturing at least one coordinate for the property via a GPS (global positioning system) receiver. This process will insure that the NPS study team has accurate locational information, which will be passed on to the SHPOs for their records as well.

Surveyors will receive training in how to operate the GPS equipment, fill in an abbreviated version of the survey form as they collect positions, and process their GPS data for submission to the NPS study team. The general National Register standards for collecting geographic data should be followed for associated historic properties, with each property less than 10 acres receiving a single point. For larger sites, districts and landscapes on the associated historic property lists, surveyors may collect a point location for each contributing resource.

Following the collection of accurate coordinates with the GPS receiver, surveyors will need to transfer that information onto the USGS paper quadrangles, along with their battlefield information, such as troop movements, core and study areas, etc. If surveyors encounter large landscapes, over 10 acres, boundaries for the landscape should be delineated, in addition to the single point locations for contributing resources. Each resource should be labeled for clarification as well. Surveyors should also indicate the potential National Register boundaries for properties on the paper USGS quadrangles, if possible. If the boundaries remain too small to be represented accurately on the paper map, researchers may submit tax parcel maps or other paper maps indicating the boundary information.

6. Throughout the entire fieldwork portion of the survey, researchers need to be cognizant of the private property rights of historic resource owners.

The fieldwork portion of the associated historic property survey does not necessarily need to take place on private property. Careful surveyors can obtain the majority of the information they need from public spaces, such as roadways, sidewalks or other public areas. However, in most cases, surveyors will encounter local owners and interested parties who may be understandably suspicious of researchers driving around, taking photographs, writing down notes, and collecting coordinates. Surveyors should always be aware that, from the perspective of a home-owner, your survey intrudes on their privacy.

As mentioned above, surveyors may wish to contact a local planner or citizen who would be familiar to the community and ask them to accompany the research team. Owners will be less concerned if they recognize a trusted person in the company of survey “strangers.” Surveyors may also want to make contact with the property owners upon arrival at a site, just to inform them about the survey, mention that the information is for a research project, and explain that only notes and photographs are required. Reassure owners that the information will not be used for any other purpose, aside from the survey.

For the most part, owners enjoy discussing the history of their homes or properties, and may enjoy the opportunity to talk to surveyors. Recognizing that these resources are significant, and confirming to owners that their property is special will go a long way toward gathering community support for preservation efforts, and further participation in the survey. For additional suggestions for interacting with owners, refer to the, “Visit the Battlefield,” section of the battlefield survey manual.

Surveying Other Property Types

For the most part, surveyors will encounter buildings and other above-ground resources which can be surveyed using the techniques and methods described above. Additional property types have been included on the associated historic property list however, and they will require different survey techniques. Surveyors will be able to follow the general approach outlined for fieldwork above, as well as use the same survey form and GPS equipment to conduct the fieldwork on all associated historic properties surveyed as part of the project. With the majority of property types, only slight adjustments in the survey techniques must be accommodated, and

the basic principles of locating the properties geographically, visiting the site, filling out the survey form, documenting through photographs, and collecting a location via GPS will remain a part of the process.

- Historic District Surveys

The NPS study team is primarily concerned in identifying individual associated historic properties for inclusion in the survey. In some cases however, historic districts have been identified, or created by the advisory committee, as significant for the study, requiring different survey approaches. For the most part, the NPS study team considers these resources exactly the same as individual properties; survey forms must be filled out, photographs taken and coordinates gathered. Researchers should have identified the individual contributing properties within a particular historic district, as part of the research phase of the survey, and these properties should remain the focus of the field survey team, rather than the entire district, as discussed in the research portion of this manual.

Each resource identified as contributing to this study within the district should be approached separately, and surveyors should complete one survey form per resource, just as if it were an individual property, with the exception of a statement of significance. Researchers should indicate on the forms for these properties however, that they are part of a comprehensive district, either a National Register district, or a grouping identified by the advisors. A brief historic district cover form will accompany the group of forms for each contributing resource. This district form will contain the name of the district, any specific identification numbers for the district (such as a National Register reference), a list of the contributing resources, and the statement of significance for the district. Surveyors do not need to fill out a statement of significance for each individual property.

Furthermore, photographs of the individual resources, along with photographs showing the relationships of resources together should be submitted to the NPS study team. As surveyors prepare their maps for submission, individual properties within the districts should be identified by a single points, and the historic district boundary should appear on the paper USGS quadrangle map, indicating the property inter-relationships. Similarly, surveyors should collect a single point for each contributing resource in the district via GPS.

Surveyors may want to refer to the National Register bulletin, "How to Complete the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form," or the bulletin, "Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning," for assistance in looking at historic districts. These documents help outline methods and tools for examining groups of resources and relating them together. Surveyors should remember that more than one property type may exist within an historic district, requiring the use of additional survey techniques.

- Landscape Survey

In a general sense, the entire Revolutionary War/War of 1812 study can be considered a landscape survey. Each battlefield consists of a landscape with defining features which require documentation. For the associated historic properties, many of the resources remain more concrete physical artifacts which are not considered to be larger landscapes, like the battlefields. Some resources included as part of the associated historic property group are considered landscapes however, and surveyors should approach them somewhat differently in the field when necessary.

The NPS National Register staff has defined several different types of landscapes, for the purpose of National Register nominations, which often require different survey and documentation techniques. During the course of the Revolutionary War/War of 1812 project, surveyors are likely to encounter two landscape types: designed landscapes and rural historic landscapes. Designed landscapes are defined as, “a landscape that has significance as a design or work of art; was consciously designed and laid out by a master gardener, landscape architect, architect, or horticulturist to design principle, or an owner or other amateur using a recognized style or tradition in response or reaction to a recognized style or tradition...” (NPS National Register Bulletin 18, p. 2) Rural historic landscapes are defined as, “a geographical area that historically has been used by people, or shaped or modified by human activity, occupancy, or intervention, and that possess a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of areas of land use, vegetation, buildings and structures, roads and waterways, and natural features.” (NPS National Register Bulletin 30, p. 1-2)

Resources such as temporary fortifications and earthworks, or even encampment sites, can be considered designed landscapes. As discussed in the research portion of this manual, frequently period drawings and descriptions can aid the field surveyor as they explore the landscape to identify specific features on the ground today. Surveyors should complete one survey form per resource, in this case fortification or encampment, as if it were an individual property. Fortifications which may be part of a larger line or group of fortifications should be referenced together on survey forms, however each discrete section of fortification should have its own survey form, series of photographs and locational information.

Mapping of these designed landscapes should include locating all important features, rather than simply collecting a single point location. Surveyors should identify gun positions if possible, indicate lines of earthworks or defensive works, and delineate related features. Surveyors will be taught how to identify these features during the fieldwork and GPS training courses scheduled as part of the Revolutionary War/War of 1812 project. Refer to the Battlefield Survey Manual for additional information on surveying military features.

Photographs for these landscapes should accurately show the extent of the resource, as well as target the specific features which may help to define the resource and its boundaries. Earthworks are difficult to photograph well and appropriate techniques to approach these resources will be addressed in the training class as well. Surveyors may want to refer to the National Register bulletin, “How to Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes,” for survey and documentation suggestions.

Surveyors may also encounter other types of rural landscapes which do not have defined edges or designed elements, such as fortifications. These types of rural historic landscapes might include industrial sites, shipyards, transportation systems or traditional cultural properties and ceremonial centers. The research portion of the survey should help surveyors identify whether some of these landscapes, such as shipyards, should be considered districts with multiple buildings or resources within them. Others, such as transportation systems and roadways need to be considered individual resources.

Rural landscapes which contain multiple resources can be addressed using the district methods, where each individual feature has its own survey form, set of photographs, and point location, surrounded by a larger boundary. Single landscape elements, such as river fords, ferries or roads, should each have a survey form and point location as well. In these cases, the survey forms can be adjusted to better reflect the nature of the resource through completing more detailed narrative descriptions. Surveyors should also identify, through GPS and notations on the forms, topological clues and landscape features which help to identify particular locations as the site of ford or ferry. For road traces and historic trails, surveyors should map the center line if possible, or segments of the trail where visible. Again, representative photographs should be taken of the resource, or component resources.

Surveyors may want to refer to the National Register bulletin, "Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes," for assistance in identifying landscape features and documenting larger landscapes.

- Archaeological Survey

Throughout the course of the field survey portion of the Revolutionary War/War of 1812 project, surveyors will encounter archaeological resources. These unique resources may be identified as archaeological on the initial list of associated historic properties, or be determined archaeological sites during the course of field investigation. The National Register staff defines archaeological sites as, "the place or places where the remnant of a past culture survive in a physical context that allows for the interpretation of these remains." (NPS National Register bulletin 36, p. 2) Taken in its broadest sense, this definition may apply to any of the associated historic properties in the survey.

For the most part, if surveyors find extant remains of the target resources, regardless of their property type, standard survey techniques should apply. Surveyors should locate the resource, or its remains, complete a survey form, take photographs, and collect locational information via GPS. If surveyors find little or no evidence of the target resource remains on the landscape, they should consider the property an archaeological resource.

The application of sub-surface archaeological testing such as excavation will not be part of this project. In many cases, surveyors will have to use their own judgement to determine the archaeological potential of a target resource. Surveyors may need to return to the research phase of the study if a target resource has been found destroyed, in order to better assess the likelihood of its archaeological integrity. Examining previous archaeological surveys in the

area, or examining the site carefully for surface clues may help researchers to understand the evidence that already exists as well.

If surveyors encounter archaeological sites, or properties which may contain archaeological potential, a survey form should be completed, and photographs taken, similar to any other property type. Surveyors should note on the form however that the site no longer exists, or it retains some level of archaeological potential. In the narrative description, surveyors may expand on any surface evidence pointing to archaeological potential, or visible clues at the site itself. In the statement of significance accompanying the site however, field surveyors and researchers should coordinate to provide documentary and physical evidence for why the site might be important, and suggest what information might result from further archaeological investigation or excavation.

Archaeological sites frequently provide field surveyors with unique problems when collecting locational data however. For the purposes of this project, surveyors should collect a single point location for the archaeological site, rather than trying to establish boundaries for the resource. Similarly, researchers should omit a potential national register boundary from their submission, unless reliable archaeological investigation has been conducted to determine the site integrity and extent. Surveyors should submit historical boundaries for the property from primary sources, if available however. Surveyors may want to refer to the National Register bulletin, "Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Historical Archaeological Sites and Districts," for additional information and discussion of these unique property types.

- Underwater Survey and Maritime Resources

Underwater and naval resources, essentially a subset of archaeological properties, make up a large portion of the associated historic property list, particularly for the War of 1812, and present rather difficult circumstances within which to carry out a field survey. Extant vessels remaining afloat, or in dry dock, should be surveyed and evaluated for condition as individual resources through observation, following the standard techniques outlined in this manual. Submerged resources however, much like other archaeological resources within this survey, will necessarily receive a less comprehensive form of documentation due to their unique disposition.

Exploration and underwater investigation to determine the location, condition and threat of these resources will not be part of this project. Field surveyors should work closely with researchers in these instances to find the most likely location of a wreck if possible. These locations should be documented on paper USGS quadrangle maps, however GPS positions are not required. Similarly, if surveyors can find any extant evidence for the wreck, a survey form should be completed describing the evidence and photographs taken, as with other archaeological sites. For completely submerged and inaccessible wrecks, a survey form should be completed with minimal information, indicating that the resource is submerged and unavailable for field survey.

For all submerged resources, surveyors may omit a potential National Register boundary from the submitted documentation. Without the ability to fully investigate a resource, surveyors can not make an accurate determination of integrity for the purpose of creating National Register boundaries. Surveyors may want to refer to the National Register bulletin, “Nominating Historic Vessels and Shipwrecks to the National Register of Historic Places,” for additional information in describing and evaluating naval resources.